

National Pharmaceutical Control Bureau Ministry of Health Malaysia











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STRENGTHENING OF REGULATORY OVERSIGHT IN VACCINES

National Regulatory Conference $4-6^{\rm th}$ August 2015

NOORUL AKMAR MOHD NUR
Center for Quality Control
National Pharmaceutical Control Bureau,
Ministry of Health Malaysia

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- The importance of Vaccine Lot Release
- Vaccine Lot Release (VLR)
- Scope of Vaccine Lot Release
- Milestones of the implementation
- Guidelines for VLR in Malaysia
- Process flow of VLR
- **Examples of Certificates & Notification issued by NPCB**
- Statistics
- Pre and post implementation of VLR
- Challenges in implementation
- Way forward

THE IMPORTANCE OF VACCINE LOT RELEASE

PRODUCT CHARACTERISTIC



- Biologics has large and complex structure
- Biological molecules cannot be heat-sterilized, therefore aseptic manufacturing is a must to preclude contamination
- Biologics are unstable and sensitive to temperature.
 Therefore storage in proper condition should be monitored



PUBLIC SAFETY

- Vaccines are used in healthy populations, especially infants.
- Safety issues with a particular lot may not be known immediately after administration
- Vaccine quality have a direct impact on the public acceptance of immunization programmes, thus potentially compromising public health strategies.

VACCINE LOT RELEASE (VLR)

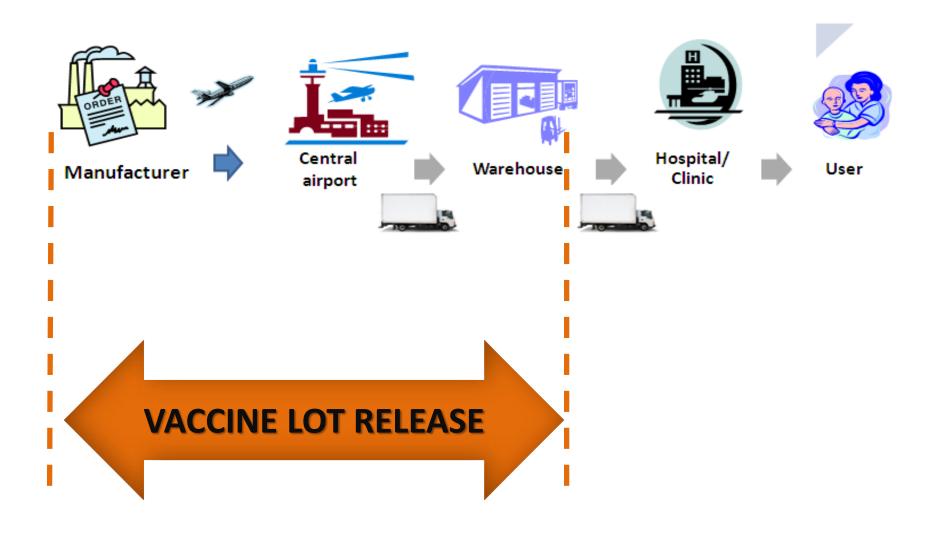
According to Guidelines by World Health Organization (WHO)

- Review of manufacturers' summary protocols, which include manufacturing and testing data for each manufactured lot of the product
- Recognition/ acceptance of lot release certificate from responsible National Regulatory Authority
- Independent testing of the manufacturers' quality control testing by the National Control Laboratory

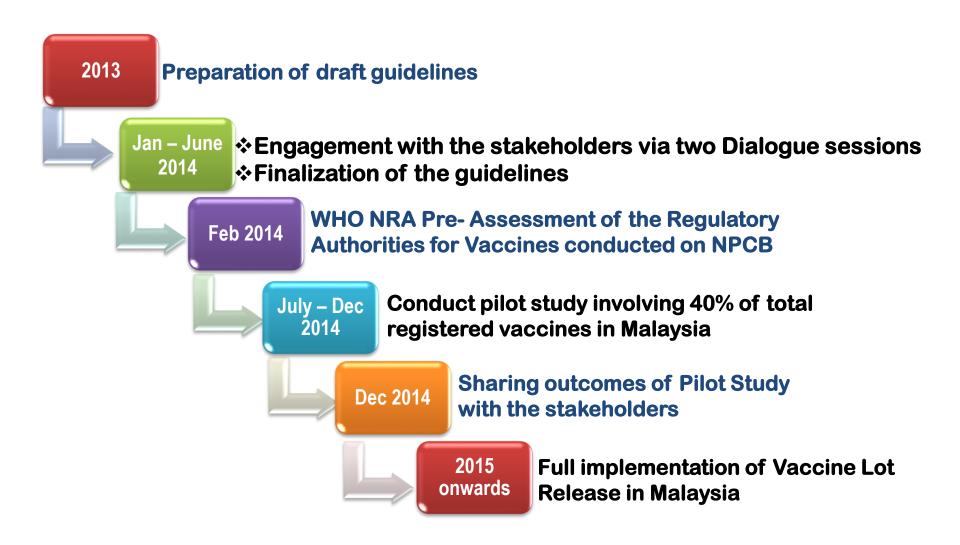
Vaccine Lot Release in Malaysia

- Review of manufacturer's summary protocols based on product dossier which has been approved by NPCB during product registration
- Review of cold chain system monitoring

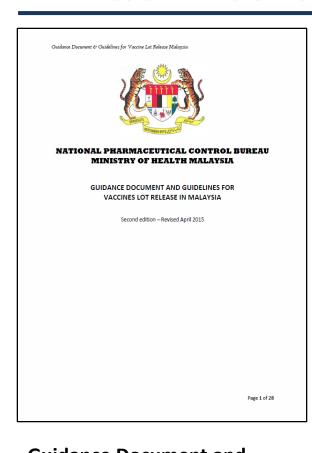
SCOPE OF VLR

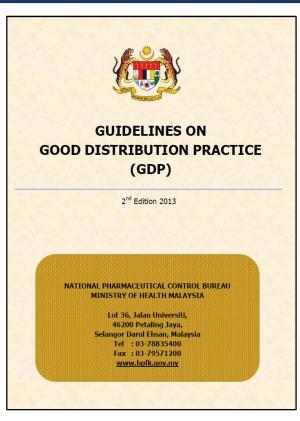


MILESTONES OF THE IMPLEMENTATION



GUIDELINES FOR VLR IN MALAYSIA





SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES FOR MANAGEMENT OF COLD CHAIN PRODUCTS/ MATERIALS CHAPTER 15 GUIDELINES ON GOOD DISTRIBUTION PRACTICE (GDP)

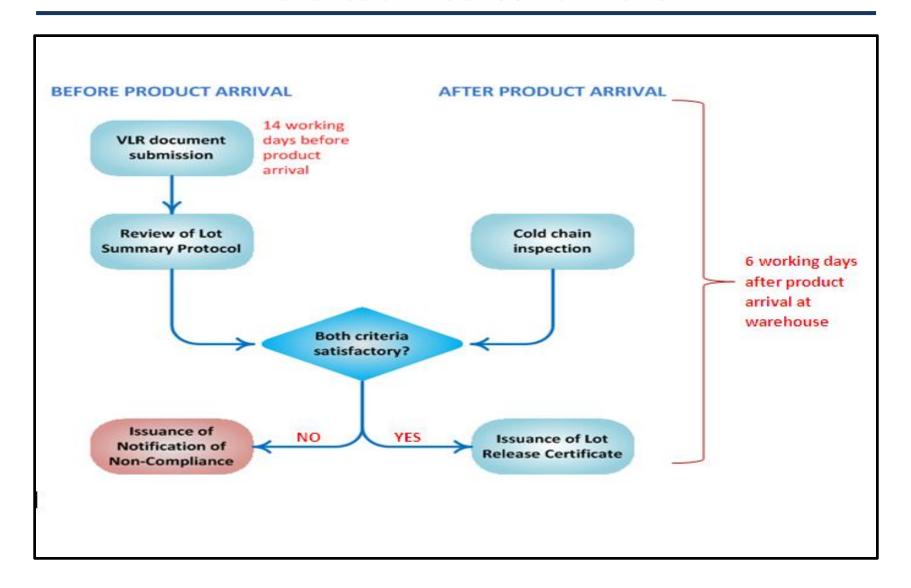
(These notes are to be read alongside the Guidelines)

Guidance Document and Guidelines for Vaccine Lot Release in Malaysia, 2nd edition April 2015

Guidelines on Good
Distribution Practice (GDP)
2nd edition 2013

Supplementary Noted for Management of Cold Chain Products/Materials, Chapter 15 GDP

PROCESS FLOW OF VLR

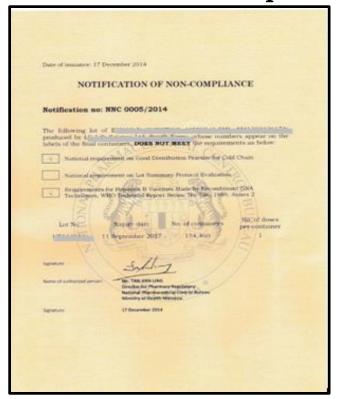


CERTIFICATES & NOTIFICATION

Lot Release Certificate

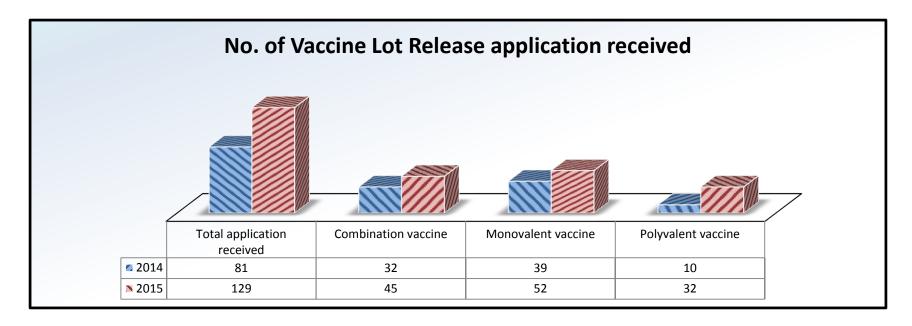


Notification of Non-Compliance



All the certificates and notifications issued by NPCB to the Product Registration Holder could be viewed from NPCB's website: http://www.bpfk.gov.my

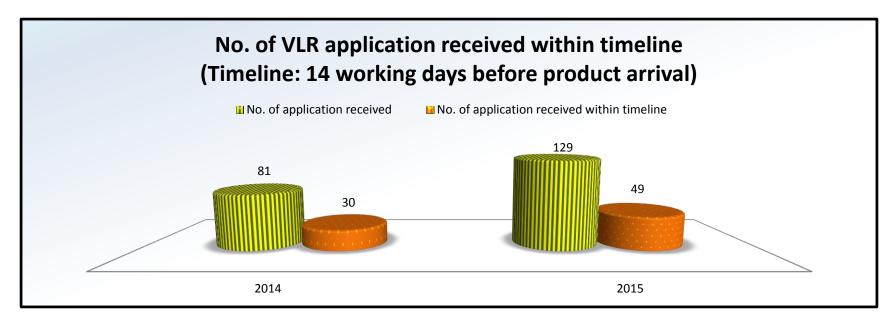
STATISTICS 1 (July 2014 – June 2015)



During Pilot Study (July – December 2014), there were 81 applications received involving BCG, HepB, Hib, Diphteria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio and HPV vaccine either as combination vaccine or as single antigen.

Starting from January 2015, Vaccine Lot Release has been implemented to all registered imported vaccine. The number of application increase by 59% and monovalent vaccines continue to be the highest imported type of vaccine.

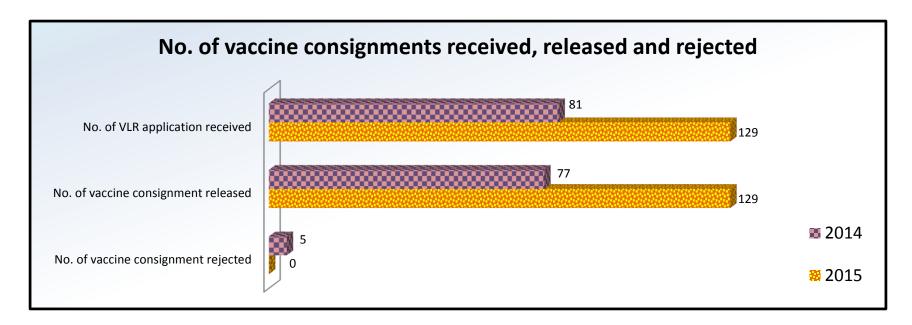
STATISTICS 2 (July 2014 – June 2015)



One of the challenges faced by NPCB in implementing VLR is poor compliance with submission's timeline. During the Pilot Study, 37% of applications (30 out of 81) were submitted within the timeline where as in 2015, there is a negligible improvement with 38% of applications (49 out of 129) were submitted within 14 working days before product arrival

Poor compliance with submission's timeline affects the plan for lot summary protocol review and schedule for cold chain inspection.

STATISTICS 3 (July 2014 – June 2015)



There were a total of 81 applications received in 2014 and 5 consignments were rejected. 1 of the 5 consignments were partially released and rejected due to some of the vaccines found to be frozen during cold chain inspection. Meanwhile the other 4 consignments were rejected due to temperature excursion more than 8°C without supporting evidence in ensuring the cold chain monitoring.

For 129 applications received in 2015, all the vaccine consignments have been released.

12

STATISTICS 4 (July 2014 – June 2015)

Year	No. of release certificate issued within timeline	No. of release certificate issued > 6 working days	Percentage of delay in release
2014	65	12	18%
2015	120	9	7.5%

The statistics showed a reduction in percentage of delay in issuance of lot release certificate from 18% to 7.5%. The common reasons for the delay include:

- 1) Late submission of application
- 2) Re-dressing is conducted without NPCB's approval
- 3) Delay in providing feedback such as explanation of inconsistent information on the manufacturer's address and the reason of using inactivated electronic device during shipment.
- 4) Shake test needs to be conducted on suspected frozen vaccine

PRE & POST-IMPLEMENTATION (1)

FINDINGS DURING PILOT STUDY	POST-IMPLEMENTATION OF VLR
Electronic temperature device was not included in each shipping cartons	Electronic temperature device has been included in each shipping cartons. However new incidents were found: 1) Expired data logger was used during transportation 2) Some data logger was not activated 3) Incomplete data logger temperature recording
Poor planning on vaccine arrival time resulting cold chain inspectors waiting at warehouse	Still occurring

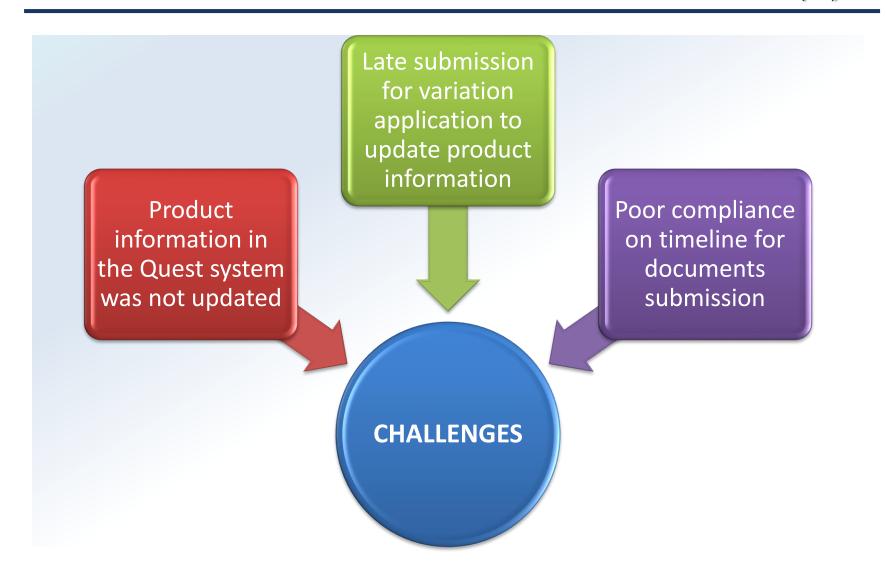
PRE & POST-IMPLEMENTATION (2)

FINDINGS DURING PILOT STUDY	POST-IMPLEMENTATION OF VLR
Temperature excursion	Still occurring but with supporting document
Unseal vaccine consignment without the presence of CC inspector	No incident
Transportation and packaging validation to support temperature excursion were not submitted	All transportation and packing validation were received by NPCB
Cold Chain Monitoring (CCM) card is used with gel/water ice pack during international shipping	CCM card is used only with dried ice international shipping

PRE & POST-IMPLEMENTATION (3)

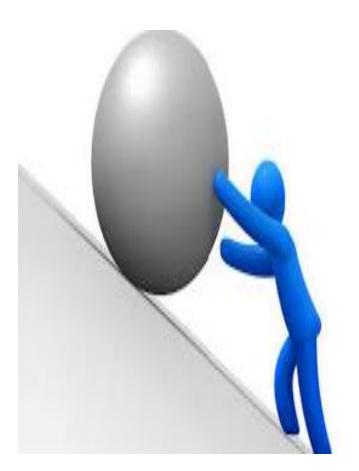
FINDINGS DURING PILOT STUDY	POST-IMPLEMENTATION OF VLR	
Poor compliance on timeline for documents submission	No improvement	
Product information in Quest system was not updated	Increase in number of product variation application after raising of	
Testing methods and testing specifications in Quest system was not updated	queries during review of lot summary protocol.	
Inconsistent information on the manufacturer's address	Similar problem occurred for vaccines that were not involved in	
Deviation in vaccine quantity stated in VLR application form	the Pilot Study	

CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTATION (1)



CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTATION (2)

Increase number of importation via **Exceptional Case Procedure** 4 applications in 2014 → 17 in 2015 Priority review & urgent release to overcome critical shortage in hospital/clinics **POOR STOCK MANAGEMENT?**



WAY FORWARD

To extend the cold chain monitoring to hospitals, clinics & end user

To continuously ensure the quality, safety and efficacy of vaccine in Malaysia

To conduct independent testing in order to fulfill WHO requirement to become a full functional regulatory authority in vaccine

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Director of NPCB
Deputy Directors of NPCB
Members of Task Force Biological Lot Release
and other government agencies



National Pharmaceutical Control Bureau Ministry of Health Malaysia



WHO Collaborating Centre For Regulatory Control of Pharmaceuticals









THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



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